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largely obsolete at the time of publication. The seven communities selected for investigation are in Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Vermont, states which have all made important and far-reaching changes in their laws during the years since the data were collected.

While too limited to be conclusive in regard to any point covered, and too belated to afford a present-day picture of the states dealt with, this report is extremely suggestive as to the widespread waste not merely of money and equipment in our working communities, North and South, mining and manufacturing. Far more important is the waste of character and opportunity among the children of the working class both native and foreign born, indicated by this careful study.

FLORENCE KELLEY

Criminal Man, According to the Classification of Cesare Lombroso.

Briefly summarized by his daughter, GINA LOMBROSO FERRERO.

New York and London: Putnam, 1911. Pp. ix+322. \$2.00.

English-reading students of criminology will welcome this summary of her father's teachings by Madame Ferrero. For a brief and compact presentation of Lombroso's criminological theories the book could scarcely be excelled. After a brief introduction by Lombroso himself, which, we are told, was the last literary work which the distinguished author found it possible to complete, Part I takes up and discusses the different types of criminals, especially the born criminal. The anatomical evidence which led Lombroso to formulate his famous theory, that the born criminal is an organic anomaly, partly pathological and partly atavistic, and that there is a distinct criminal type, is given with sufficient fulness and clearness. Madame Ferrero also dwells upon her father's later theory of the connection between congenital criminality and epilepsy. According to Lombroso, congenital criminality, or "moral insanity," is but a particular form of epilepsy. This theory he even pushes to the extreme of asserting that the criminaloid, the weak person who readily drifts into crime, is also an epileptoid. Space does not permit any detailed criticism of these theories of Lombroso,¹ and it is sufficient to say that Madame Ferrero has stated them with great clearness.

Part II of the book discusses the social or immediate causes of crime, the prevention of crime, and the treatment of criminals. This is perhaps the least satisfactory portion of the book, although it could scarcely have been omitted, as it is a summary of Vol. III of Lombroso's *Criminal*

¹ A criticism of Lombroso's criminological theories by the writer of this notice will appear in the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* for January, 1912.

Man, which has recently been published in English under the title of *Crime, Its Causes and Remedies*.¹

Part III is a valuable explanation of anthropometrical and other methods now used in studying the criminal, many of which were devised by Lombroso himself. Finally, in an appendix of 30 pages, there are brief summaries and a bibliography of all of Lombroso's principal works.

The book seems to the reviewer well adapted for use as a text in courses in criminology. It would need, of course, to be supplemented by other texts, but on the whole it is the best brief summary of the results of criminal anthropology accessible in English.

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L'assistance publique et privée en Russie. Direction Général de l'Economie Locale du Ministère de l'Intérieur. St. Pétersbourg: Imprimerie de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences, 1906.

At the suggestion of M. Ragozine, reporter on "Child Mortality" at the Congress, and with the aid of M. Guerbél, director of "Local Economy," this volume was prepared to be presented at the International Congress of Public and Private Assistance at Milan in 1906. Its delayed publication, too late for the Congress, has not lessened its value, because, as its editor says, "there is a complete absence in Russia of works devoted to the study of questions of public assistance in their entirety"—such a survey as these papers aim to give. The work consists of twenty studies of special topics prepared by fifteen experts. The first part includes a careful review of the evolution and present condition of charity in Russia, six studies of the care given different groups of indigents, and seven of different forms of assistance. The second part is devoted to the charities for children, treated in six studies. While the arrangement is unsystematic and many topics are omitted, the book on the whole is more comprehensive than any previous one on the subject and contains considerable constructive criticism that should be of value to all social workers in Russia. That the statistics given are in most instances admittedly incomplete or inaccurate the authors regard as in itself a comment on the charity work of the country.

¹ "Modern Criminal Science Series," Vol. III. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1911.